

## Evaluation

**Notes on Use:** Four types of learning evaluation questions are:

- 1) True-False
- 2) Narrative
- 3) Fill in the blank/sentence completion
- 4) Call-and-Response/Mix-and-Match

Combine in different ways for pre-assessment and post-assessment. Each evaluation type covers different content. No sub-set covers all learning outcomes. Make sure you include learning evaluation questions for each learning outcome when you combine them.

Three main uses of evaluation questions are: a) informally ask the whole group, b) semi-formally assign to small groups or c) formally give to individuals for written responses.

Other suggestions for evaluating learning follow the table.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 1.4	
Questions	Answers
<b>True-False</b>	
1. Some specifics of international humanitarian law can be ignored by a UN peacekeeping operation.	<b>False.</b> Under no circumstances and in no situation can peacekeeping personnel violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law.
2. International human rights law and international humanitarian law cover the same content.	<b>False.</b> Both are international law, but: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ International human rights law protects the fundamental human rights of every individual, always – in times of armed conflict and peace</li> <li>▪ International humanitarian law protects those who do not engage in hostilities, or who are no longer doing – in times of armed conflict only</li> </ul>
3. International law regulates peacekeeping activities and conduct.	<b>True.</b> The list includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UN Charter</li> <li>▪ International Human Rights Law</li> <li>▪ International Humanitarian Law</li> <li>▪ International Refugee Law</li> <li>▪ International Criminal Law</li> </ul>
4. International law guides peacekeeping personnel in their official functions and their personal lives.	<b>True.</b> The UN expects the same high standards in the private behaviour of peacekeeping personnel as in professional life. Peacekeeping

	<p>personnel are expected to follow international law and UN values, rules and regulations 24 hours a day, at work and away from work. Authorities deal with cases of misconduct firmly, fairly and quickly. This includes cases of serious misconduct such as sexual exploitation and abuse.</p>
<p>5. When the Security Council authorizes a peacekeeping mission, it must refer to a specific Chapter of the UN Charter.</p>	<p><b>False.</b> No reference to a Chapter needs to be made. The UN discourages references to traditional missions as Chapter VI missions, and multidimensional missions as Chapter VII.</p>
<p>6. International human rights law applies in times of war and in peace.</p>	<p><b>True.</b> International human rights law protects fundamental human rights of every individual at all times – in times of armed conflict and peace. International humanitarian law applies in times of armed conflict.</p>
<p>7. The UN Charter commits all Member States to promote, respect and follow human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.</p>	<p><b>True.</b> Articles 1 and 55 of the UN Charter binds all Member States with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination.</p>
<p>8. International humanitarian law (IHL) only applies to international conflicts.</p>	<p><b>False.</b> IHL applies in times of armed conflict, both international and non-international (or internal) conflicts.</p>
<p>9. The Geneva Convention of 1949 is a cornerstone of international humanitarian law (IHL).</p>	<p><b>True.</b> The main rules of IHL are in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and two Additional Protocols of 1977. Other rules regulate the means and methods of combat.</p>
<p>10. International Refugee Law identifies rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)</p>	<p><b>False.</b> The Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons identify rights and guarantees relevant to protection of IDPs. International refugee law guarantees human rights of refugees and spells out State obligations to protect refugees living in a State's territory.</p>
<p>11. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) codifies International Criminal Law.</p>	<p><b>True.</b> It defines the most serious crimes of international concern, including war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and the crime of aggression.</p>
<p>12. Peacekeeping personnel have to follow the national laws of a host country as well as international law.</p>	<p><b>True.</b> Peacekeeping personnel follow national laws in a host country, as well as respect local customs and culture.</p>
<p>13. The Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA) covers how the UN will reimburse governments for troops or loaned equipment.</p>	<p><b>False.</b> The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the UN and the Troop Contributing Country (or Police Contributing Country) is the legal agreement that details</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ How the UN will reimburse governments for troops, formed police units or loaned equipment;</li> <li>▪ Obligations of contributing governments to ensure appropriate quality personnel and equipment, and</li> <li>▪ Obligations for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in UN peacekeeping operations, applying to Troop/Police Contributing Countries, contingent commanders and troops (since 2007)</li> </ul>
14. The Status of Force Agreement (SOFA) is the legal agreement between the UN and Troop Contributing Countries in peacekeeping missions with armed personnel.	<b>True.</b> SOFA is one example of the agreement the UN enters into with the host country. The other is the Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA). SOFA applies to missions with armed personnel. SOMA applies to missions without armed personnel.
15. UN peacekeeping personnel are immune from legal process for a) words spoken or written and b) actions taken in an official capacity.	<b>True.</b> The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN of 1946 gives legal status to the UN. It also gives certain privileges and immunities to UN officials. This includes immunity from the legal process for words spoken or written and actions taken in an official capacity. It also covers immunity from personal arrest or detention. The Secretary-General can waive the immunity of any official or expert whenever immunity would impede the course of justice.
16. Use of force is guided by the Rules of Engagement (ROE) and Directive on the Use of Force (DUF).	<b>True.</b> In addition, the mission's Concept of Operations (CONOPs) also applies. So do the UN Charter, and international law. ROE is for the military, and the DUF is for armed police. .  <i>This question tests absorption of acronyms as well as knowledge of key documents. Instructors may want to rephrase using complete names for ROE and DUF.</i>
<b>Narrative</b>	
<i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions.</i>	
1. Why is having a legal framework for UN peacekeeping important?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provides legitimacy for the peacekeeping operation</li> <li>▪ It directs the actions or tasks of the peacekeeping operation</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It guides peacekeeping personnel in their official functions <u>and</u> personal conduct</li> </ul>
2. Who does international human rights law protect?	Every person is protected by international human rights law – human rights are universal, and indivisible (they apply to everyone, and they cannot be divided).
3. Name as many examples of human rights as you can.	<p><b>EXAMPLES OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right to life</li> <li>Right to be free from torture</li> <li>Right to be protected from discrimination</li> <li>Right to freedom of expression</li> <li>Right to a fair trial</li> <li>Right not to be held in slavery</li> </ul> <p><b>EXAMPLES OF ECONOMIC SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right to join a trade union</li> <li>Right to education</li> <li>Right to food</li> <li>Rights to housing and medical care</li> <li>Rights to social security and to work</li> <li>Right to equal pay for equal work</li> </ul>
4. Describe the International Bill of Human Rights.	<p>The International Bill of Human Rights is the cornerstone of human rights. It consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) – adopted in 1948</li> <li>The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</li> <li>The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</li> </ul>
5. Name at least three of five kinds of international law that apply to UN peacekeeping operations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Charter</li> <li>International Human Rights Law</li> <li>International Humanitarian Law</li> <li>International Refugee Law</li> <li>International Criminal Law</li> </ol> <p>Learners may name specific legal instruments, such as the International Bill of Human Rights.</p>
6. What main parts of the UN Charter give the legal basis for UN peacekeeping? Explain provisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapter VI: Outlines a range of peaceful measures</li> <li>Chapter VII: Authorizes the Security Council to “take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary”</li> </ul> <p>The <i>legal basis</i> is in the two named chapters. However, when the Security Council authorizes a peacekeeping</p>

	<p>operation, it does not have to refer to a specific chapter of the UN Charter. Learners may also mention Chapter 1, which states a main purpose of the UN is “to maintain international peace and security”, or Chapter VI, which gives the Security Council primary responsibility. Chapter VIII provides for the UN to involve regional partners in maintaining international peace and security.</p>
<p>7. What are the two reasons the Security Council refers to Chapter VII of the UN Charter in some resolutions for peacekeeping operations?</p>	<p>Reference to Chapter VII authorizes coercive measures (e.g. sanctions, blockades). Such references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ show the political commitment of the Security Council;</li> <li>▪ reminds UN Member States and parties to a conflict that Security Council resolutions are binding.</li> </ul>
<p>8. What are the main legal sources of international human rights law?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UN Charter</li> <li>▪ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with two Covenants</li> <li>▪ Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</li> <li>▪ Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</li> <li>▪ Specialized human rights treaties (covering many topics: genocide, refugees, torture, racial discrimination, disabilities, children's rights, trafficking, discrimination against women, disappearances)</li> </ul>
<p>9. Who does international humanitarian law (IHL) mainly protect?</p>	<p>IHL protects those who do not engage in hostilities, or who are no longer doing so.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Civilians</li> <li>▪ Wounded</li> <li>▪ Prisoners</li> <li>▪ Medical personnel</li> <li>▪ Humanitarian workers</li> </ul> <p>It upholds fundamental rights of civilians, victims and non-combatants in an armed conflict.</p>
<p>10. What ten essential rules are identified in International Humanitarian Law?</p>	<p>The Ten Essential Rules of International Humanitarian Law are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Civilian targets cannot be attacked. Attacks are to only be against military objectives.</li> <li>2. Civilians and others no longer taking part in hostilities must be respected and treated humanely.</li> <li>3. Anyone who surrenders or stops fighting, or is wounded, cannot be killed.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Torture is prohibited at all times and in all circumstances.</li> <li>5. Captured combatants and civilians must be respected and protected.</li> <li>6. Weapons or methods of warfare likely to cause excessive injury or unnecessary suffering are prohibited.</li> <li>7. Wounded and sick must be collected and cared for.</li> <li>8. Medical personnel and medical establishments, transport and equipment must be respected and protected.</li> <li>9. The Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Crystal emblems are signs of protection and must be respected.</li> <li>10. Prevention and prosecution of war crimes covers actions relating to attacking civilians, recruiting children as soldiers, torturing prisoners and sexual violence.</li> </ol>
<p>11. What legal document covers internally displaced persons?</p>	<p>The Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons, which is distinct from International Refugee Law.</p>
<p>12. Explain the difference between a refugee and an internally displaced person.</p>	<p>A refugee has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fled his or her country</li> <li>▪ Crossed an international border</li> <li>▪ Lives in a different country and</li> <li>▪ Cannot return home because of probable persecution.</li> </ul> <p>An internally displaced person has also fled from home and cannot return, but they have not crossed an international boundary.</p>
<p>13. What is covered by the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the UN and Troop Contributing Countries?</p>	<p>This legal agreement specifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ How the UN will reimburse governments for troops, formed police units (FPUs) or equipment loaned to a peacekeeping operation;</li> <li>▪ The obligations of contributing governments to ensure appropriate quality personnel and equipment;</li> <li>▪ Obligations of TCCs, contingent commanders and troops to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping: (since 2007).</li> </ul>
<p>14. Explain the difference between SOMA and SOFA and the purpose of these agreements.</p>	<p>SOMA is Status of Mission Agreement: in peacekeeping operations without armed personnel, the UN has a SOMA with the host country which applies to all</p>

	<p>mission personnel. SOFA is Status of Force Agreement: in operations with armed personnel, the UN has a SOFA with the host country which applies to all personnel.</p> <p>Both SOFA and SOMA give “functional immunity” to all peacekeeping personnel. They cover military and police who are not UN staff. They detail the legal status and arrangements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The UN's use of facilities, transportation and other equipment, communications;</li> <li>▪ Freedom of movement in the country</li> <li>▪ Mechanism to solve disagreements on these issues between the host country and the UN.</li> </ul>
<p>15. What mission-specific documents guide use of force in a UN peacekeeping operation?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rules of Engagement (ROE) for military</li> <li>2. Directive on Use of Force (DUF) for police, where Formed Police Units (FPUs) are authorized to carry arms.</li> </ol> <p><i>Reinforce the point that the UN Charter and international law apply as well as mission-specific guidance.</i></p>
<p>16. What's the difference between ROE and DUF?</p>	<p>An ROE applies to all armed military and units in a mission A DUF applies to all armed police and units (such as Formed Police Units) in mission</p> <p>Both ROE and DUF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ detail use of force</li> <li>▪ are internal UN documents</li> <li>▪ are mission-specific documents</li> <li>▪ are legally binding</li> <li>▪ provide practical guidance to commanders</li> <li>▪ detail how and when to use force – constraints, latitude, right of self-defense</li> <li>▪ clarify different levels of force for different circumstances and</li> <li>▪ comply with international law</li> </ul>
<p>17. Who in a peacekeeping mission needs to know ROE and DUF?</p>	<p>Every armed peacekeeping personnel. Mission leadership is responsible for ensuring people know it well. UN Military and Police commanders are responsible</p>

	for all personnel under their command knowing the ROE or DUF. Armed peacekeeping personnel have a particular responsibility to be fully familiar with the applicable guidance, as well as international law.
<b>Sentence Completion</b>	
1. SOMA means _____.	Status of Mission Agreement. It is between the UN and a host country, and covers non-armed UN peacekeeping missions.
2. SOFA means _____.	Status of Force Agreement. It is between the UN and a host country, and covers armed UN peacekeeping missions.
3. Under _____ of the UN Charter, the Security Council may authorize deployment of peace operations led by a regional organisation.	Chapter VIII on Regional Arrangements.
4. "Human rights" are rights _____ to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language or any other status.	Inherent. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination.
5. The right to life, to freedom of expression, to be protected from discrimination, to education, food, equal pay for equal right are examples of _____.	Human rights.  Specifically, the right to life, to freedom of expression, to be protected from discrimination are examples of civil and political rights. Other civil and political rights include to a fair trial, to be free from torture, and not to be held in slavery.  The right to education, food, equal pay for equal rights are examples of economic, social and cultural rights. Other economic, social and cultural rights are rights to join a trade union, to housing and medical care, social security and to work.
6. Vulnerable groups whose rights are protected with special measures in international human rights law include (name at least three): _____.	Refugees, internally displaced persons, minorities, detainees, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, women children and the elderly.



7. Law of war or law of armed conflict is known as _____. Its goal is to limit negative impact of armed conflict and lessen suffering during war.	International humanitarian law.
8. International humanitarian law (IHL) protects those who _____, or who _____.	IHL protects those who <b>do not engage in hostilities</b> , or who <b>are no longer doing so</b> .
9. The _____ sets our fundamental rules of international humanitarian law applicable to all UN peacekeeping personnel.	<i>The Secretary-General's Bulletin on the Observance by United Nations Forces of International Humanitarian Law of 6 August 1999 (ST/SGB/1999/13)</i> . IHL is complex. This bulletin clarifies what applies to peacekeepers.
10. _____ covers the obligations of states to protect refugees living in their territory.	International Refugee Law
11. The <i>Convention on _____</i> of 1946 gives legal status to the UN and provides certain privileges and immunities to the UN and its officials.	<i>Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN of 1946</i>
12. _____ guides use of force for the military in peacekeeping. _____ guides use of force for police.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Rules of Engagement (ROE) guide use of force for the military component.</li> <li>▪ Directive on the Use of Force (DUF) guides use of force for police, where Formed Police Units (FPUs) are armed.</li> </ul> <p><i>Make sure participants know which document guides use of force for which component.</i></p>
<p><b>Call-and-Response/Mix-and-Match</b></p> <p><i>Note: Call-and-response of acronyms with brief discussion after each can evaluate and reinforce learning. A mix-and-match exercise as shown as learning activities in lessons 1.1 to 1.3 is another way to evaluate learning.</i></p>	
<p>SOMA</p> <p>SOFA</p> <p>IHRL</p> <p>IHL</p> <p>UDHR</p> <p>IDP</p> <p>ICC</p> <p>TCC</p> <p>PCC</p> <p>UN</p> <p>MoU</p>	<p>Status of Mission Agreement</p> <p>Status of Force Agreement</p> <p>International Human Rights Law</p> <p>International Humanitarian Law</p> <p>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</p> <p>Internally Displaced Persons</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>Troop Contributing Country</p> <p>Police Contributing Country</p> <p>United Nations</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding (between the UN and TCCs/PCCs)</p>

**More ways to evaluate learning**

- **Group Presentations on International Law as it Applies to UN Peacekeeping Operations.** Assign each table one of the main types of international law applicable to UN peacekeeping. The task is to prepare a briefing. Evaluate the briefings.